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JAPANESE IN MALAYA SURRENDER TO BRITISH

Ishiguro Signs Documents September 14 in Presence of Lieutenant General Roberts

The Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced that Lieutenant General Ishiguro, Commander of the Japanese 28th Army, surrendered the whole of Malaya to Lieutenant General A. L. Roberts, Commander of the 31st Indian Corps, at a formal ceremony at Kuala Lumpur on September 14, according to a Kandy dispatch.

Ishiguro signed the surrender terms at the headquarters in the presence of General Roberts, Air Vice-Marshal Lord Bungen and Captain E. T. Peters of the Royal Navy. With Ishiguro was Major General Kawahara, Chief of the General Staff, a senior staff officer and two Japanese interpreters. At the ceremony Ishiguro acted like a humble man.

British Land on Sabang

Meanwhile, British forces are now ashore at Sabang, the fortified island at the northern tip of Sumatra. They went ashore from the cruiser, Phoebe, of the British East Indies Fleet and are maintaining order. When the men landed, they discovered that the island commands the entrance to the Malacca Strait and had been strongly fortified. The harbor is surrounded by thick, jungle-covered roads among which the Japanese spread hundreds of guns of all calibers, each positioned seaward to cover the island. The island held three months ration of food, ammunition and there was also found specially designed hand grenades for committing suicide.

TOKYOITES HEAR U.S. BAND

Improvised Concert Given at Hibiya Park September 17

Tokyoites were treated to an improvised concert by a U.S. Military Band at the Hibiya Park Bandstand on the afternoon of September 17, the day when General MacArthur was welcomed to Tokyo.

On that afternoon, American Army musicians arrived by three trucks at the auditorium and swiftly arranged an entirely improvised performance. More hungry than ever for entertainment, Japanese passers-by in no time crowded the space in front of the concert stage and had a most enjoyable time. American military marches and other selections, more than ten altogether, were played and greatly applauded by the audience.

The musicians, numbering 35, belonged to the 233rd U.S. Army Band.

YUGOSLAV ISSUE MOOTED

Foreign Ministers Hear Views on Frontier Dispute

The views of Yugoslavia and her frontier dispute with Italy were put forward by her Vice-Premier at the Monday meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, according to a London dispatch. Italy is also to state her views on the issue most probably by her Foreign Minister who arrived in London on Sunday night.

Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin of Britain was in the chair and it was expected that Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov would preside at the second meeting later in the same day, the report said.

Marks Army Anniversary

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 17.—On the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Korean Revolutionary Army, today, General Ri, Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Revolutionary Army, said in his message that the Army would probably develop into the National Defense Army of new-born Korea with the recognition of the Chinese Government authorities. Meanwhile, the Korean Revolutionary Government, which was set up in Chungking sometime ago, has been busily making various preparations.

Carrier Nears Completion

Domei

NEW YORK, September 16.—The U.S. super-aircraft carrier, Roosevelt, is almost ready to be placed in commission. It is a sister ship to the Midway which was launched last week and has a displacement of 45,000 tons.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Tuesday:

Fine with westerly wind.

Atomic Bomb Planned To Be Dropped by U.S. On Battleship Nagato

An atomic bomb is to be dropped on the 32,000-ton Japanese battleship Nagato, according to a report on Monday from a New York Times correspondent in Tokyo. He said that the United States Navy plans to tow the Nagato 500 miles off the coast and then have an atomic dropped on it. The correspondent also revealed that the navy has planned to determine whether the bomb will cause the destruction of a single ship, what it might do to task force and what effect it will have on water.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TRANSFERRED TO TOKYO

MacArthur's Offices To Be in Dai-Ichi Sogo; Other Buildings Taken Over

Six-hundred officers and 1,400 enlisted men of General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters (advance echelon) moved on Monday to Tokyo from Yokohama, where the headquarters had been located since the Yokohama landings on August 31, according to the Allied press release.

The move started at 8 a.m. and was expected to be completed by 5 p.m. It was accomplished by the fleet of GHQ trucks headed by 50 six-by-six 2½-ton trucks which, with lighter vehicles, shuttled back and forth over the 20-mile route all day, hauling men and equipment.

General MacArthur and his aides, with other high officials, will be quartered in the United States Embassy building. His offices, with those of his general staff and most of his special staff, will be in the Dai-Ichi Mutual Insurance Building in downtown Tokyo.

Other GHQ offices will be located in the N.Y.K. and Forestry Buildings. The GHQ personnel will be billeted in parts of the N.Y.K. Building, and in the Imperial Hotel, Dai-ichi Hotel, Navy Club, and the Finance Ministry Building.

The enlisted personnel's billeting place in the massive Finance Ministry Building will include all facilities for maintenance and recreation, such as utilities, laundry, theater, barber shop and post exchange.

The Yokohama buildings that have been occupied by the GHQ have been taken over by the 8th Army. The organization here is the forward echelon of the GHQ, base headquarters of which remains in Manila.

The move to Tokyo was preceded by a GHQ reconnaissance party headed by Captain F. F. McGuiness of Butte, Montana, whose selection of the GHQ office and billeting sites in Tokyo was his last job before returning to the United States after lengthy service in the Pacific. The move was accomplished physically under the direction of Colonel V. D. Whatley, of Raleigh, North Carolina, headquarters commandant for the GHQ.

ORDERS GIVEN NEWSPAPERS

MacArthur Says Press Must Publish Japanese Atrocity Stories

Press service in Japan on September 13 reported that Supreme Allied Commander General MacArthur has ordered that beginning September 14 Japanese newspapers must publish details of Japanese atrocities against Allied soldiers and civilians so that the Japanese public will become informed of brutal practices.

I.N.S. dispatch said that General MacArthur's decree ordered that the program start with the publication of atrocities in the Philippines. Other articles will tell of Japanese cannibalism in New Guinea and other places to show to what depths Japanese armed forces sank and to wipe out the myth that they were undefeated.

The report also stated that newspapers will be supplied with other material outlining theories and practices of democracy.

Soong Ill in London

Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, who arrived in London on Sunday, is reported to be slightly indisposed according to a London report on Tuesday. It said that Dr. Soong attended a luncheon party given by Prime Minister Clement Attlee at the latter's official residence on Sunday. Dr. Soong was scheduled to meet Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday, and is expected to leave for Paris on Wednesday.

CHINESE FLAG IS HOISTED OVER ISLAND OF FORMOSA

General Chang Arrives to Take Over Bases—U.S. 7th Fleet Sailing Into Shanghai

The Chinese national flag is flying over the island of Formosa after 50 years of Japanese occupation. General Chang Soong Ming, the Chinese commander, has arrived at northern Formosa to take over all bases and installations on the island, according to a Taihoku dispatch.

Orders Return of Property

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 17.—General Ho Ying-chin, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army, ordered General Yasuji Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, to hand over all properties belonging to China or the Allied Nations which had been hitherto utilized by the Japanese, according to information from Nanking.

Turning Over Japanese Navy

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 17.—The handing over of Japanese Navy Units in Shanghai, which has been successfully handled by the Chinese Navy Headquarters which had been set up at the Headquarters for the Japanese Landing Party is expected to be completed today.

7th Fleet to Enter Shanghai

Admiral Thomas Kinkaid, Commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, at a press conference with a group of war correspondents in Shanghai Monday morning, said that one of the chief tasks of the 7th Fleet is to help clear the Shanghai area of mines and to handle whatever Japanese naval units still remaining afloat, particularly Japanese suicide boats which he estimated at nearly 200 in Woosung and Tinghai, according to a Shanghai dispatch.

Admiral Kinkaid said that the 7th Fleet will sail into Shanghai harbor on Wednesday with a hospital ship and convoy loaded with supplies for war prisoners and internees. He said that he was pleased to find war prisoners and internees at Shanghai not only in a good state of mind but also in good physical condition compared to other places. Admiral Kinkaid said that the evacuation of war prisoners and internees will commence as soon as the harbor is completely cleared of mines. He said that they will be transfered by ships to Manila or Okinawa and be processed there and added. Of the 6,000 war prisoners and internees, only about 1,500 wanted to be evacuated immediately.

Referring to the evacuation of the Japanese, Admiral Kinkaid said that every effort is being made to assemble all available Japanese ships for the purpose.

To Be Cleared of Japanese

In the meantime, the Commander of the Chinese forces in Shanghai, General Chang En Fei, has ordered that the city be cleared of Japanese forces Monday. Within the next two or three days, eight British ships are expected in Shanghai port to head for Manila with released prisoners of war and internees.

MEETING WITH WAVELL SET

Indian Members of Executive Body To Hear Talks Held in London

Indian members of the Viceroy's Executive Council are being summoned to meet Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, in New Delhi on Tuesday evening, when the Viceroy will give the details of the discussions he had in London, according to a New Delhi report on Monday.

The BBC correspondent said it is understood that the result of these discussions will subsequently be made public and it is possible that Lord Wavell will broadcast to the people of India as he did on his return from his previous visit to London earlier this year.

Truman to Visit N.C., GA.

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 18.—President Truman will make a trip to North Carolina and Georgia in November, it was announced by Charles Ross, the Presidential secretary, on September 12. He said that the President will address an adjourned session of the North Carolina State Senate at Statesville, North Carolina, on November 2. The President will then go to Atlanta, where on November 3 he will attend the football game between Georgia Tech and Duke Universities. After the game, he will spend the night at Warm Springs, Georgia.

Drastic Slash in Forces Made Possible By Smooth Occupation, Says MacArthur

"Probably no greater gamble has been taken in history than the initial landings where our ground forces were outnumbered a thousand to one but the stakes were worth it," declared General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, in his statement issued on September 17 which revealed that due to the smooth progress of occupation of Japan, a drastic cut in the number of Allied troops originally estimated for the purpose has been made possible.

The full text of General MacArthur's statement follows:

"The smooth progress of the occupation of Japan has enabled a drastic cut in the number of troops originally estimated for that purpose. The unknown quantity in the initial situation was the debatable question of whether a military government would have to be set up to run the country during early occupation. This might well have involved the employment of several million troops. The entire structure below the political plane, involving hundreds of thousands of people on the professional and lower levels, would have had to be reconstituted and replaced. This would have involved a force running into millions of our men, would have taken many years of additional time, and untold billions of additional dollars.

"By utilizing the Japanese governmental structure to the extent necessary to prevent complete social disintegration, insure internal distribution, maintain labor and prevent calamitous disease or wholesale starvation, the purposes of the surrender terms can be accomplished with only a small fraction of the men, time and money originally projected. This situation involved grave initial risk, but the successful penetration and subsequent progress of the operation now assures the success of the venture.

"Probably no greater gamble has been taken in history than the initial landings where our ground forces were outnumbered a thousand to one but the stakes were worth it. As a consequence of the saving in men the occupation forces originally believed essential are being drastically cut and troops will be returned to the United States as rapidly as ships can be made available.

"Within six months the occupation force, unless unforeseen factors arise, will probably number not more than 200,000 men, a size probably within the framework of our projected regular establishment and which will permit the complete demobilization of our citizen Pacific forces, which have fought so long and so nobly through to victory. Once Japan is disarmed, this force will be sufficiently strong to insure our will.

"The questions involved in this matter are entirely independent of the future Japanese politico-governmental structure on a national and international plane. This problem is one the ultimate solution of which necessarily awaits the completion of the military phases of the surrender. It is one which unquestionably will be determined upon the highest diplomatic level of the United Nations and is one in which the answer cannot fail to be influenced by the incident of events in the near and proximate future."

N.Y. JOURNAL COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY IN KOREA

Herald Tribune Lauds Policy Taken by MacArthur to Oust Japanese Officials

Domei

NEW YORK, September 18.—The New York Herald Tribune in editorial on September 12 applauded General Douglas MacArthur's order for speedy replacement of Japanese by Koreans in the administration of Korea. The editorial said in part:

"General MacArthur acted wisely on ordering General Hodge to replace all Japanese in Government positions in Korea as rapidly as possible. Announcement by General Hodge that he intended to utilize Japanese officials now in office in Southern Korea was a serious mistake. It disturbed not only the Koreans but other Orientals—not to mention Americans.

"General Hodge, whatever his immediate necessities should have stressed America's intention of giving independence to Korea rather than putting emphasis on the temporary expedient he had to adopt for security reasons. Even if it is conceded as it must be that the Koreans are not prepared for immediate independence, it is absurd to keep any Japanese in office in a country for a day longer than necessary.

"The Koreans have been virtual slaves of the Japanese since 1910 and slavery is not good training for self rule. During the last 45 years, the Japanese murdered or imprisoned every Korean patriot who showed signs of possessing ability and independence of spirit. They took over the complete direction of the Government, of all industry and of large areas of land. As the result there are not many Koreans alive today who have had administrative experience in their own country.

"The Japanese policy in Korea was expressed by one of the Emperor's officials who said that 'Koreans should be taught to follow—not to know.' All political activity by Koreans was eliminated except for sporadic outbursts of terrorism.

"The task of deciding through election or other methods which of Koreans political leaders should hold office will require political skill and tolerance and understanding."

Trying Reich Criminals

Trial of the major German war criminals is to have a formal opening in Berlin, it was announced in Nuremburg on Sunday by Justice Robert Jackson, chief of the War Crimes Commission for the United States, according to a dispatch from that city on Tuesday. Mr. Jackson stated that the tentative proceedings would be held in Berlin before the tribunal went to Nuremburg.

KISHI, OTHERS, SURRENDER TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS

Japanese War Criminals Under Detention Being Given Kind, Considerate Treatment

Nobusuke Kishi, former Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Tojo Cabinet, who was listed as a war criminal by the Allied Forces, reported to the Military Police Headquarters of the U.S. 8th Army on Monday afternoon. Other war criminals who gave themselves up the same day are Gendarmerie Colonel Seiichi Ota and Captain Takeuchi.

Accorded Kind Treatment

Japanese war criminals detained in the clean underground rooms of the detention camp in Yokohama are being treated with consideration and kindness. The food supplied to them is the same as that eaten by the American occupation forces and no restrictions have been placed on reading matter.

Among the war criminals there are Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, who is charged with the "Death March," of American war prisoners in the Bataan Peninsula, Lieutenant General Shigenori Kuroda, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippine Area, who succeeded Lieutenant General Homma; many other high-ranking military officers; and the members of the First Tojo Cabinet who were responsible for the attack on Pearl Harbor.

According to the American officer in charge of the detention camp, the war criminals are cooperative. The treatment accorded to them is much better than that given by the Japanese to the American war prisoners. An American captain, the warden of the camp, said that he was treating the war criminals as he would his own fellow-countrymen. The Japanese are being given the same food and bedding as that supplied to the American troops.

The American troops are reported to have cleaned the whole camp using a great amount of insecticide. In cleanliness and equipment, it is far more modern than Japanese prisons. Lieutenant Generals Homma and Kuroda are each in a room, 20 feet square. In the room, there are a bed, two blankets, a washing basin and a jar containing five gallons of chlorinized water. After each meal, they must wash their own dishes.

They are each given the English daily published in Tokyo and also they are allowed to read books and magazines. Toilet articles and towels are provided, and after each meal they get one American cigarette. They are allowed to go out of their rooms to take a one-hour walk twice daily.

SHIGEMITSU QUITS POST AS FOREIGN AFFAIRS HEAD

Believed to Make Way for Smooth Negotiations With Allied Powers

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu tendered his resignation to Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni for personal reasons on Monday. The Prime Minister accepted the resignation of Mr. Shigemitsu and immediately set about the task of selecting his successor.

For one month since the formation of the present Cabinet Foreign Minister Shigemitsu had exerted his utmost in connection with the tasks of signing the surrender documents, maintaining liaison with General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, as well as other matters relating to the clearing up of postwar affairs. Now that the first stage in the disposal of the postwar affairs has been concluded Mr. Shigemitsu tendered his resignation for personal reasons taking advantage of this opportunity.

Various Reasons Given

According to the Asahi, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu tendered his resignation over the problem of the proposed reorganization of the Central Liaison Office.

The Mainichi, however, reports as follows in connection with the resignation of Mr. Shigemitsu:

"Since the signing of the surrender documents, the Higashikuni Cabinet has carried out its policies one after another in accordance with the demands of the Headquarters of the Allied Forces and the policies of the Allied Forces for coping with the postwar affairs of Japan have at last become clear thereby bringing to an end the first stage for disposing of affairs for terminating the war.

"In the light of the public opinion in the Allied countries, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, who held a leading post for the prosecution of the war in the Tojo Cabinet, determined to resign, taking advantage of the present opportunity with a view to further promoting smooth negotiations with the Allied Powers."

To Reorganize Liaison Body

In regard to the question of reorganization of the Central Liaison Office, through investigation is being carried out by Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni and a final decision is expected to be made on the matter by the Prime Minister in the near future.

Regarding the problem of selecting councillors to be attached to the Central Liaison Office, six men of ability from civilian circles have already been chosen and are scheduled to be appointed formally. The councillors will be commissioned with each new item that comes up and future selections will be made in accordance with need.

Also, with the stationing of troops in various parts the establishment of a liaison office in the prefectural districts is of utmost urgency. According to the orders of the Allied Forces it was specified first, that three rural liaison offices be set up. In the light of later circumstances the Japanese set up offices in Sapporo, Aomori, Sendai, Yokohama, Niigata, Nara, Kyoto, Kure, Sasebo and Kanoya. Besides these 10 places they have decided to establish branches in places where the strength of the occupation troops exceeds a division and the selection of personnel for these offices is being hurried.

Called 'Death' Railway

Domei

COLOMBO, September 18.—The Siam-Burma railway was a death railway and took a heavy toll of lives of the Allied prisoners of war and internees, declared Lieutenant O. J. Verdon, who arrived here last week after three and a half years in a Japanese prisoners' war camp. Lieutenant Verdon, who is a survivor from the ill-fated battleship Prince of Wales added that at the worst period the railway took an average daily toll of 17 Allied lives.

Axis News Facilities Taken

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 15.—In compliance with orders from the Chinese army headquarters the Central News Agency is taking over the various facilities of the Domei News Agency, DNB and Transocean branch offices in Nanking, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanchang and Kwangtung.

P.I. Senator Quienco Demands Resignation Of President Osmena

A demand for the resignation of President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines has been voiced in connection with the collaborationist charges against five of his sons, according to a San Francisco dispatch. Senator Mariano Quienco of Cebu made the resignation demand in the P.I. Senate on September 15, but other legislators defended the President. Senator Fernandez of Negros Island said that Osmena had sent a message during the Japanese occupation demanding that his sons cease working with the Japanese, and warned them they would have to answer for their acts.

YOSHIDA'S POLICY BASED ON AMITY WITH BRITAIN

Asahi Also Reveals He Has Great Courage to Stick to His Convictions

Shigeru Yoshida, who was installed on Monday in the post of Foreign Minister succeeding Mamoru Shigemitsu, has always advocated a policy based on friendly relations with Britain, says the Asahi.

He is a man of firm character who has the courage to adhere to his convictions despite the displeasure of those in power, as evidenced in the spring of this year when he ran foul of the Government due to his belief that the continuation of the war was impossible.

He is the son-in-law of Count Nobuaki Makino, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and his utterances and movements have often been seen through "colored glasses."

Since the loss of the Mariana bases by Japan last year, he viewed the War of Greater East Asia from all angles and was firmly convinced that the continuation of the war was impossible. He reached the conclusion that the restoration of peace with the Allied Powers was absolutely essential and urgent in order to emancipate the Japanese people from the horrors of war. He was convinced that Japan should immediately lay down her arms and open a way for restoring peaceful relations with the Allied Powers.

His conviction incurred the displeasure of the Government and he was arrested by the gendarmerie in the spring of this year and was tried by military court.

Mr. Yoshida adhered to his conviction during the trial. He dwelled on the progress of the war on the basis of his conviction. Thus, he fully maintained his reputation as a man of firm character. At the military court he was found not guilty. Much is expected of the activities of the new Foreign Minister in coping with the new post-war situation.

Mr. Yoshida hails from Tokyo. Upon graduation from Tokyo Imperial University he joined the Foreign Office in 1906. After serving in China, Sweden, Italy, the United States and Britain Mr. Yoshida was made Minister to Sweden in 1928. He was ambassador to Italy in 1930. His final diplomatic post was Ambassador to London in 1936 from which he resigned in 1939 and retired from the diplomatic service.

Red Cross Girls in Japan

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 18.—Overseas services of American Red Cross will be available to the men remaining with the armies of occupation as long as needed, the American Red Cross announced on September 12. Giving emphasis to this statement was a cabled news from Tokyo on September 3 that the first contingent of Red Cross girls had arrived in Japan with the 42nd General Hospital aboard the hospital ship Marigold, and additional word from Manila that 88 Red Cross men were landing with General MacArthur's initial occupation forces.

Shifting U.S. Troops

Domei

ROME, September 18.—General Joseph McNarney, Commander of the U.S. Army in the Mediterranean, declared on September 12 that the United States Army in the Mediterranean theater will cease to exist by December 1 when only 300,000 occupation troops will remain. The troops will be turned over the United States forces in the European theater and the boundaries will be changed to provide a single United States military organization.

YOSHIDA TAKES OVER FOREIGN PORTFOLIO

Accepts Offer to Succeed Shigemitsu Following Hurried Trip From Oiso

Shigeru Yoshida, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, was invested with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs at the installation ceremony conducted in the Imperial Palace at 10:40 p.m. on Monday, succeeding Mamoru Shigemitsu who has tendered his resignation. Mr. Yoshida was summoned by Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni from Oiso, Monday night, and first called on Taketora Ogata, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, at the Prime Minister's official residence at 8 p.m. Later, Mr. Yoshida called on Prime Minister Prince Higashikuni and respectfully accepted the offer. Mr. Yoshida's acceptance was reported to the Throne at 10 p.m. the same night. The installation ceremony followed.

In this connection, the Board of Information issued the following communique under date of September 17:

"This day, September 17, an installation ceremony was held, following which the following announcements have been made:

"Shigeru Yoshida, holder of the Junior Grade of the Third Court Rank and the First Class Order of Merit, appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu relieved of his portfolio at his own request."

4 NATIONS PASS MEASURE

U.S., Brazil, Ecuador, Uruguay Favor Freedom of Information

The president of the American Communications Department [illegible] adopted the principle of freedom of information among the American nations in a unanimously approved resolution guaranteeing freedom of thought, press and radio [illegible] the resolution was adopted by Brazil, Ecuador, Uruguay, and the United States, according to a Washington report on September 1.

Following this adoption, the United States delegate Adolph A. Berle Jr., who was Ambassador to Brazil, termed the freedom of information the greatest safeguard against war.

He said: "We've just defeated a group of governments which built a machine to destroy the world. The first thing they seized was the channel of information." "They could and did lie to their own people about the rest of the world and wilfully created fear, hatred and enmity. We are coming to the idea of legislation which takes into account public opinion based on facts."

FRENCH RULE RENOUNCED

Step Taken by Indo-Chinese Nationals Causes Stir in Paris

Indo-Chinese nationals have renounced French rule in Indo-China, according to a French broadcast from Hanoi. Further details are awaited, and it has become known that the news caused quite a stir in Paris circles, the broadcast added.

Meanwhile, another report revealed that General Lu Han, Commander of the Yunnan forces, is understood to have stated that French sovereignty has not been recognized in Indo-China as yet.

The French claim that the Chinese stand is contrary to the agreement previously reached between Paris and Chungking, the report continued, adding that it will be interesting to watch what transpires now.

CHINA REBUILDING NATION

The Chinese Government is proceeding with its plans for industrial rehabilitation and in this respect has divided the country into seven regions, and special officers and staff are being sent to each region, according to a Chungking report on Tuesday.

These officers will take charge of all industrial enterprises in their respective areas and will restore all Allied and Chinese private concerns to their proprietors. They will also confiscate puppet and Japanese con[illegible]

JAPAN SHOULD REFLECT ON HER FAILURE IN CHINA

Self-Criticism Said Vitally Necessary Concerning Her Past Chinese Policy

Japan's utter failure in dealing with Chinese affairs during the past eight years of the China Affair, especially in respect to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's position in his country, is pointed out in a special dispatch from Shanghai to the Mainichi under date of September 14. The correspondent urges that Japan should make a deep reflection concerning her failure in her China policy.

The Mainichi dispatch is as follows:

"Our defeat was not after all a dream. Only a month after our unconditional surrender we hear in Shanghai a report about the march of the Allied Forces into Tokyo, and also in this city we must welcome the Chungking forces amid deafening cheers for the Chiang regime. We should reflect deeply upon our past and make a self-criticism so that we may be able to make a new start in our national existence.

"There may be various causes for our miserable defeat. Some may point to the inferiority of our military weapons or insufficiency of our material resources; others may ascribe it to the moral deterioration of the people or the corruption of the military caste or government bureaucrats. Each of these may have been a contributing cause. But the greatest cause of all is the fatal poverty of our leadership in the conduct of war. This factor is best displayed in our China policy during the past eight years of the China Affair.

"The first concrete instance of our failure in dealing with the Chinese problems is our attempt to solve them without dealing with Generalissimo Chiang who was generally recognised as the sovereign ruler of China. While promising independence to China, Japan denied her sovereignty. Japan faced a great deadlock when she held as China's sovereign one who was regarded as a traitor to China and excluded her real sovereign. Chiang Kai-shek once told Japan: 'Do not do to others what you would not have others do to you.' After having the political experience of the Potsdam Declaration promising to respect Japan's fundamental State character, we cannot but realize the mistake of our China policy.

"Secondly, Japan denied recognition of the Chiang Kai-shek regime and recognized the late Wang Ching-wei as China's sovereign. But instead of consistently regarding the Wang regime as the only regime in China, successive Japanese cabinets carried on the so-called Chungking operations with failure. While refusing to deal with Chiang, Japan actually dealt with him both in war operations and in political moves. And this is the greatest cause for making impotent the Nanking Government which Japan recognized as the legitimate Chinese Government. And this is also the greatest cause for making Chungking offer resistance to Japan to the last moment. As a result, Japan's professed moral policy actually remained an aggressive policy.

"The third instance of Japan's failure in China is found in the fact that Japan's complete face-about in her China policy after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War consisting in the returning of the foreign settlements, the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and the emancipation of the blocked areas, resulted only in a nominal affair. All that was labor lost simply because Japan dealt with the Chinese regime that did not have the support of the Chinese people. Moreover, with the progress of the Pacific War, Japan had to return to a policy of war economy in the highest degree. Thus, our professed moral policy could not be realized. Our new China policy could have been effective if it were carried out before the outbreak of the war.

"Fourthly, it was a firm belief in China that although she was a weak nation, she could win the war since the sympathies of the world were with her. Such a policy may be debatable but it cannot detract from China's victory over Japan in the least. Japan, on the other hand, only betrayed her total ignorance in international politics.

"Japan's failure in her China policy itself was the cause of her failure in the Pacific War. There is no doubt that our future line of political development will be along the democratic line. However, this will not mean a return to party politics such as existed during the Taisho years some 20 years ago."

Shoes For 'Freed' Nations

Domei

NEW YORK, September 18.—Used United States army shoes formerly worn by American soldiers in training camps are being purchased by the UNRRA to provide footwear for peoples of the liberated nations in Europe, as well as China, Director General Herbert Lehman revealed on September 12. Half a million pairs are ready for immediate shipment, and 1,500,000 pairs will be shipped before the end of November, Mr. Lehman stated. Additional supplies of more than 500,000 pairs a month are expected to be made available.

EUROPE FACES FOOD LACK

Economic, Political Chaos Feared Unless Aid Forthcoming

More than 100 million persons in the liberated areas of Europe are not receiving normal supplies of food, an official statement issued in Washington reveals according to a London dispatch of September 16. The prospects for the coming winter are worse than at any time since the war began, the statement says, and points out that liberated Europe will need food imports of between 10 and 12 million tons in the next year, mainly of sugar, meat, and oil.

The Washington statement says that food officials returning from Europe report that failure to supply food will not only result in starvation for thousands, but will bring economic and political chaos to whole nations.

SENGOKU URGES FARMERS TO BOOST FOOD OUTPUT

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Makes Appeal Over Broadcast Monday

Exhorting rural residents, who are engaged in farming to exert further efforts in the increase of agricultural products and cooperate with the Government in selling foodstuffs to the Government, Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, made an address over the radio from 7:25 p.m. Monday. In the course of the broadcast, Dr. Sengoku declared that the amount for sale to the Government would not be changed, this year, but in this respect, basic changes must be effected.

Dr. Sengoku further said, "As a result of the acceptance of the Potsdam Proclamation, Japanese territory has been reduced to the same as that at the time of the Meiji Restoration. Japan must hereafter feed the 80,000,000 people with the foodstuffs produced in her small territory. Therefore, farmers must exert further efforts, bearing what is unbearable."

"The production of chemical fertilizer must be increased and the economy on manpower effected by using agricultural tools, cattle and electric power. At the same time, reclamation of 2,000,000 chobu is necessary, so that those who have just taken up farming will be able to contribute toward the production of more foodstuffs. In order to secure sufficient food supplies for the 80,000,000 Japanese, foodstuffs must be imported from the South, Manchuria and Korea, but that question must be solved later. At this moment, I request all the farmers to attend to their work with more diligence and eagerness than during the war to attain the goal of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs."

Stressing the imminence of the conversion of wartime industries to peacetime basis, in order to find a place among the nations of the world as a peace-loving country, Dr. Sengoku continued, "The revival of peacetime industries is urgent in view of Japan's economy, foreign trade and reparations. Agricultural industries must be further encouraged so that Japan will be able to enhance her economic activities in the rural districts and contribute toward the strengthening of the country's economic strength."

Dr. Sengoku then expressed his gratitude toward the farmers for their efforts in selling agricultural products to the Government in spite of the fact that they were offended at the time of the demobilization of armed forces and that there was some misunderstanding that all foodstuffs were to be requisitioned by the occupation forces. "I assure the rural residents that no such thing will occur as foodstuffs being requisitioned by the occupation troops," he asserted. As to the sale to the Government Dr. Sengoku said that the amount would be the same as was decided before, but changes must be made next year.

U.S. Bares Cargoes Lost

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The U.S. War Department reported on September 12 that the Pacific war cost the Army 200,058 ship tons of cargo lost at sea in 31 vessels sunk and two damaged. This was only 0.46 per cent of the 43,520,000 ship tons of war goods sent to the Pacific, Alaska and India areas.

Bolivian Rector in U.S.

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 18.—Dr. Aniceto Solares, Rector of the University of San Francisco Xavier at Sucre, Bolivia, and an eminent ophthalmologist, is now visiting the scientic centers and educational institutions in the United States as a guest of the State Department.

TOJO'S 'LAST' STATEMENT ANALYZED BY U.S. WRITER

Attempt to Assume Sole Responsibility for War Branded As Futile

Domei

NEW YORK, September 12.—Robert Aura Smith, American commentator, had the following to say regarding former Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's suicide attempt:

"After his attempt at suicide to avoid arrest, former Prime Minister Tojo made what he apparently believed was his dying statement during a brief period of consciousness, he said:

"I wanted to die by the sword but the pistol had to do. I assume the responsibility for the war. I now realize the war was bad for the people."

"Americans will reject and repudiate that statement and all of its implications except that the war was bad for the Japanese people.

"We will not accept at its face value former dictator Tojo's declaration that he wanted to die by the sword—that is, ceremonial hara kiri in the feudal Japanese fashion. Tojo has had innumerable opportunities to follow this pattern of behavior. His desire for atonement for his crimes apparently did not move him to action until he faced inescapable accountability for them.

"Tojo's next statement, that he assumed responsibility for the war, has implications that are equally inacceptable, that is, the classical Japanese thesis that an individual can take upon himself full responsibility for a guilty course of action and thus absolve all others from blame. Discredited Japanese leaders have repeatedly tried to do this in the past.

"General Tojo was making a futile attempt to assume sole responsibility but no other Japanese war criminal will be absolved by this gesture.

"We believe General Tojo to have been one of a group of persons and institutions that led Japan into her mad dreams of conquest, and as one of that group he shares responsibility for crimes that have been committed. He is one criminal who will be brought to justice, if he survives.

"In this connection, it should be remarked that the American medical effort to avert Tojo's death was not inspired by any special personal consideration of his position. Thousands of wounded Japanese have had that treatment from Americans on Asia's battlefields, Americans call that 'routine practice.'

"Finally we turn to Tojo's statement that he 'now' realizes that war was bad for the people. That realization came too late. It does not appear to have been inspired by mature reflection on the relation of the unhappy people and the plans of the war makers, but by belated knowledge of overwhelming defeat and imminence of ignominious arrest.

"This sudden concern for the Japanese people evokes no sympathy on our part. It took the presence of an arresting squad to convince a man who was called 'the razor brain' that his war plans had brought desolation and death to his countrymen. Allied determination to extirpate Japanese militarism, root and branch has not been affected at all."

Electric Firm Set-Up

Domei

NEW YORK, September 18.—Formation of a $15,000,000 electrical manufacturing company near Mexico City by American and Mexican interests was announced on September 11 by Kuhn, Leo and Company, which has been collaborating with the Mexican Government, Bank Nacional de Mexico and Westinghouse Electrical International Company on the first joint foreign stock issue to be offered to American investors since the war began. Called Industria Electria de Mexico, the new concern will be the largest privately-owned industrial concern in Mexico.

Largest Carrier Announced

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The world's largest and fastest aircraft carrier, the 45,000-ton Midway, was commissioned in Portsmouth, Virginia, on September 10. U.S. Undersecretary of Navy Artemus Gates, speaking at the commissioning, said that the Midway, first of three super-carriers, was "evidence of our will to maintain peace." He revealed that the Navy plans to adopt the atomic bomb for use by carrier-based planes.

Col. Suya Kills Self

Japanese commander of the war prisoners' camp at Borneo, Colonel Suya, committed suicide with a table knife while awaiting questioning at the Australian Army Headquarters, according to the Australia radio on Monday. The broadcast said that the colonel had been responsible for the death of 600 war prisoners, whose graves are located at Kuching cemetery.

Lt. Gen. Hall, Veteran of 38 Years of Service, Played Big Role in New Guinea, P.I. Battles

Tribute was paid to a career of distinguished military service when Lieutenant General Charles P. Hall, Commanding General of XI Corps, was assigned the command of troops in the Tokyo-Yokohama area. A veteran of 38 years of army duty, the keen-eyed, soft spoken General has led the Corps in operations ranging from New Guinea through the entire Philippine campaign. In May of this year he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, and two months later promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General.

General Hall began his military career at West Point, where he spent several years as instructor in mathematics after graduation in 1911. As Captain Hall in 1917 he reported for overseas duty with the famed 2nd Division, and by the end of World War I he had attained the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

For extraordinary heroism at Vierzy, he won the Distinguished Service Cross. He was also awarded the Silver Star with two Oak Leaf Clusters and the Purple Heart, and the French Government conferred on him the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre.

This is General Hall's second experience as a member of an army of occupation, he having been stationed at Coblez, Germany, after the World War I. Returning from overseas, he drew varied assignments of responsibility including infantry instructor at Fort Benning and a course at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was an honor graduate.

From 1930 to 1933 General Hall, then a Major, spent a tour of duty in the Philippines. On maneuvers with the Philippine Army during this period, he gained experience which proved invaluable 12 years later when his XI Corps troops were hammering Japanese defenses.

On his return to the United States, General Hall resumed his duties at Fort Benning until 1939, when he was given command of the 11th Infantry Regiment at Fort Custer, Michigan. In 1941 he became Assistant Divisional Commander of the 3rd Infantry Division, with the rank of Brigadier General, and a year later he was Major General Hall, charged with the activation of the 93rd Infantry Division at Fort Huachucha, Arizona.

General Hall assumed command of the XI Corps in October 1942, succeeding Lieutenant General Lloyd R. Fredenhall. After a month as War Department observer in the North African theater, he returned to the Corps which was engaged in training infantry divisions for combat.

The XI Corps arrived overseas in April 1944, disembarking at Finschafen, New Guinea, and within two months General Hall led the Corps' troops against the Japanese 18th Army at Aitape. For the skillful execution of a difficult mission, he was commended by General Douglas MacArthur and General Walter Krueger.

In September 1944, XI Corps forces invaded Morotai Island in the Dutch East Indies, thus securing vital air and naval bases and expediting the return to the Philippines. Landing on Leyte in November, General Hall began preparing his troops for the invasion of Luzon.

Striking the west coast of Luzon on January 29, XI Corps troops proceeded to seal off the Bataan Peninsula. Under General Hall's direction the assault on Corregidor was launched. "The Rock" fell to American troops in 18 days, and reduction of the islands of Caballo, Curabao and El Fraile opened Manila Harbor to Allied shipping.

Further campaigning in an area including almost a third of Luzon, XI Corps forces overcome Hill-Fort Stotsenburg sector. They also secured the Novaliches and Marakina watersheds and the Wawa and Ipo Dams, sources of Manila's water supply.

General Hall was born in Charleson, Mississippi. His wife, Mrs. Isabel Mayer Hall, now lives at 101 King William Street, San Antonio, Texas. Their daughter, Miss Gail Hall, is attending school there.

WAKE ISLE COMMANDER FOUND SAFE IN HOKKAIDO

Lt. Col. Devereux Says He Was Treated 'Fairly Well' During Three Years' Internment

Lieutenant Colonel James P. Devereux, commander of the United States Marine Garrison on Wake island in December 1941, has been found safe and well in the Hokkaido prison camp, reported Domei on September 13.

Army evacuation group reported the same day that he would remain at camp, which he took over from the Japanese commandant when the enemy surrendered, until all prisoners were evacuated.

Lieutenant Colonel Devereux told evacuation officers that he had been treated "fairly well" during almost three years' of confinement. He said that he and his men were taken to China from Wake and held in the Shanghai prison camp. Later they were transferred to Utashinai camp in north-central Hokkaido.

Meanwhile, Associated Press reported the same day that American planes were evacuating prisoners of war from camps in the northernmost home islands of Hokkaido at the rate of 400 each day. Among 1,577 internees, 505 are Americans and 828 are British.

Prisoners from five camps are being concentrated at Atsugi airfield before continuing their flights to Okinawa and Manila.

It was also reported that units of the United States 5th Fleet which reached Nagasaki on September 11 prepared to evacuate 10,000 other Allied prisoners from that Kyushu port. Fleet units now anchored there included one cruiser, three destroyers, one hospital ship and one transport.

Russell, Benton Picked

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on September 13 approved the nominations of Donald S. Russell and William Benton to be Assistant Secretaries of State, and also the nomination of Benjamin V. Cohen as counsellor of the State Department. Mr. Benton is expected to handle public relations, while Mr. Russell and Mr. Cohen will apparently act chiefly as personal advisers and assistants to the Secretary of State.

New Flight Record Made

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 18.—A Lockheed Constellation transport plane set a new East-West transcontinental flight record on September 13 in 8 hours and 29 minutes between Washington D.C. and Burbank, California.

ACHESON REVEALS AIM OF ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Celler Urges U.S. Aid to Britain Be Dependent on Dissolution of Trade Barriers

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 18.—U.S. Undersecretary of State, Dean Acheson, told correspondents on September 12 that the economic discussions between Britain and the United States were not "detailed talks" but dealt only with questions relating to the entire problem of international economic relations.

Mr. Acheson added that it should be made clear that whatever may be done by the United States with regard to financial assistance requires the approval of Congress.

The Undersecretary said that the purpose of the British, American discussion was to explore the whole field of international finance and commercial policy, although he indicated that specific recommendations for financial assistance to Britain might emerge.

Meanwhile, in the House of Representatives, Congressman Emanuel Celler New York Democrat, urged that United States financial aid be dependent upon Britain's dissolving what he called "artificial trade barriers."

Mr. Acheson said that such matters as reduction of Britain's sterling controls, disposition of frozen sterling balance, and reduction of tariffs would be discussed during British-American talks.

White House Doctor Named

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 18.—President Truman has appointed Colonel Wallace Harry Graham to be the White House physician succeeding Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire.

French Broadcaster Tried

Charged with broadcasting for the Germans during the occupation, Georges Paque was held for trial in Paris on Monday, according to a report from that city.

John McCormack Dies

John McCormack, world famous Irish singer, died at the age of 61 on September 16, according to a London report on Tuesday.

ASO KANKO HOTEL

im Aso—National-Park
Schönster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und Natur-Wunder
Preise (B. P.): Einbettig [illegible] Zweibettig [illegible]
[illegible]

MEXICO NATIONALIZES DEPOSITS OF URANIUM

Measure Also Includes Other Radioactive Elements Usable In Atomic Bombs

Domei

MEXICO CITY, September 17.—The New York Times reported that the Mexican Ministry of National Economy has ordered the nationalization of all deposits of uranium actinium and other radioactive minerals usable in atomic bombs.

The Mexican newspaper, Nevedados, said the Ministry confirmed the existence of uranium deposits in three states and that geologists have been sent to investigate the extent of deposits there. The Ministry explained that nationalization was prompted by "surprising use of radioactive substances, which must in future be used for the general welfare of mankind."

Germans Studied Atomic Power

Domei

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, September 17.—Doctor Allan Bates, Westinghouse Electric Corporation research scientists, who was the only metallurgist in the picked group of 30 American scientists who recently served in Germany, declared recently that "the Germans were working on atomic power with good results and knew practically as much about it as we did."

But he added that German industrial plants were too badly smashed up to permit atomic experiments on a major scale.

Appearing before the Chicago Chapter of the American Society for Metals, Doctor Bates said, "At the present time, no other nation in the world could have built an 'Oak Bridge Tennessee,' the atom city of 80,000 created to produce this new weapon."

Nevertheless, he asserted his belief that other nations can and will discover the secrets of the bomb in the near future.

On the whole, Dr. Bates was not impressed by the Germans as "supermen of science." He found that in only a few specialized fields such as aerodynamics and jet propulsion did Nazi research effort approach that of the United States.

He denied that the Germans had any worthwhile secret weapons ready for use. He asserted that some of the Reich's scientists were almost childish in their inability to be practical.

One, selected by Grand Marshal Hermann Goering to organize all human science, spent most of his time on the development of a bomb that descended in large spirals so "people would not know where it was going to strike." The Germans did not know either, Dr. Bates added.

Chen Named Bank Head

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 17.—With the handing in of the resignation of Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the China Agricultural Bank, the Finance Department of the National Government appointed Chen Kuofu, influential member of the Kuomintang as his successor. The China Agricultural Bank is one of the four great government banks. With the appointment of the new president the bank is expected to make a forward step in farm and economic reconstruction in postwar China.

Premier Sees Allied Scribes

Prime Minister H. I. H. General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni held a press interview with about 70 correspondents of the Allied nations at his official residence at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

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HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
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Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori Sakae-ku

TYPHOON MOVING TO SEA

Expected to Blow Toward Kuriles—Clear Weather Promised Wednesday

The typhoon raging in a northeasterly direction in the vicinity of Noto Peninsula is expected to blow out toward the sea south of the Kurile Islands. Although it is quite stormy over Honshu in general, the typhoon will spend its force by Wednesday and clear autumn weather is expected. Due to the typhoon Monday night the Tokyo Kyuko, Toyoko, Keio and Tamagawa Lines were suspended but traffic on all lines was resumed at noon Tuesday.

ARGENTINE REGIME DROPS FOREIGN MINISTER COOKE

White Paper Promising End of Restrictions Issued, As Opposition Grows

Following the replacement of Foreign Minister Juan I. Cooke, Argentine Vice-President Juan D. Peron issued an extraordinary proclamation in which he conceded that the opposition to the military regime was increasing rapidly, according to a San Francisco broadcast on September 16.

In the proclamation, which was issued at Buenos Aires, Vice-President Peron exhorted the armed forces to remain loyal to the Government and charged that the opposition leaders were seeking military support. He described the opposition as fraudulent politicians, avaricious and un-Christian men of affairs, and a venal threat. He again promised free elections and return of constitutional government at an unspecified date.

Ill health was given as the reason for Foreign Minister Cook's replacement.

Meanwhile, the Argentine Government issued a 30-page White Paper which attempts to prove that various restrictions will be removed. The paper was issued in the name of Foreign Minister Cooke.

While admitting that the press was restricted during the war, the White Paper declares that the military Government is preparing a decree to end the measure.

The lengthy White Paper also gives the Argentine version of how that country has fulfilled 25 of the 58 resolutions adopted by the American republics at Chapultepec last March. In suggesting these principles, press freedoms, expulsion of Nazi spies, liquidation of Axis firms, and other such measures, the Government's decree set no pattern of action, merely outlining broad theories. These statements provide interesting contrasts with the actions that are being taken in Rio de Janeiro.

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.

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[illegible], Manager
BRANCHES and AGENTS
Japan: Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Hakodate, Fukuoka, Keelung, Taichu, Shoka, Kagi, Tainan, Takao, Giran, Shinchiku, Heito, [illegible], Karenko, Makong, [illegible]
Kwantung: Dairen.
China: Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kiangwan, Soochow, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Siakwan, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Nanchang, Wuchang, Tai-hsien, Luchow, Anking, Chaochow, Chinkan, Kashing, Yangchow.
[illegible]

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT AMENDS ELECTORAL LAW

Opposition Allowed in Response to Criticism Coming Election Not Truly Democratic

Domei

SOFIA, September 17.—The Bulgarian Government has passed a decree amending the electoral law in evident response to British and American criticisms that the coming elections were not truly democratic.

The only considerable change effected by the decree framed by Minister of Interior, Anton Yugov, is to permit opposition.

The date of the coming election has not yet been announced but it must be within a minimum of [illegible] months from the day on which announcement is made.

Meanwhile, opposition leaders can not start serious organization until their party newspapers can be printed. These are due to appear shortly.

Six retired ministers belonging to the Agrarian Social Democrat and Independent parties who are main opposition elements are reported to be meeting daily.

Mr. Gichev, prewar leader of the Right Wing of the Agrarian movement, who was condemned by the "people's court" for his part in the Muraviev Government, now has been released from prison but is still without civil rights and thus cannot conduct public political activity.

On his release he received representative of Petkov's Agrarian council—Asen Stamboliisky, son of the late Great Agrarian leader—and he is said to have urged the need for the unity of Bulgarian Agrarians.

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[illegible] 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Osaka—[illegible]
Kobe—[illegible]
Nagoya—[illegible]
Fukuoka—[illegible]
Tohoku—[illegible]
Toyama—[illegible]
Hiroshima—[illegible]
Hokkaido—[illegible] Sapporo
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad
Governor: [illegible]
Vice-Governor: [illegible]
Directors: [illegible]
Auditors: [illegible]
—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, [illegible]
—Subscription, and underwriting of public bonds or debentures
—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
—Discounting of bills
Other Banking business [illegible]

The Sumitomo Bank
Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ¥[illegible]
Capital Paid-up [illegible]
Reserve Funds [illegible]
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yawata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.
Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
Kobe Branch:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel. Sannomiya (3) [illegible]
Kyoto Branch:
Karasumaru-dori [illegible]

[illegible] MUST REALIZE TREND OF WORLD OPINION

Face Facts, Act, Instead of Waiting for Outside Force, Mainichi Article Urges

Remembering the existence of these differing opinions with regard to how Japan should be dealt with by the Allied Powers, it will not be surprising if serious phases are shown by the question of punishing Japanese war criminals or by the question arising out of the maltreatment of Allied war prisoners in Japan.

It must be noted that China and Australia have strong views on these questions.

Severe Punishment Wanted

A London dispatch tells of an Australian proposal for the severe punishment of all Japanese officers who during the war acted as though they were staging "carnivals" in the southwestern Pacific.

There is still another current of opinion about Japan. The holders of this opinion are found among sections of British and American politicians. An example is a cartoon showing Japan in a hurry to change a painted tiger to a cat. I suspect that there is something about this cartoon that will not permit the Japanese to dismiss it with merely a laugh.

From the first, the Allied countries were desirous of seeing a democratic government, representing the will of the people, coming into existence in Japan after the termination of the war. It seems to me that they are not completely satisfied with Japan's present Cabinet. A section of the American press is stressing the point by holding that all members of the present Japanese Cabinet should be numbered among the war criminals, but I have not a doubt of the eagerness with which a large section of the American public look forward, as soon as there has been a settlement of the current situation, to a Cabinet in Japan which will be sufficiently strong and vital to undertake with success the construction of a new Japan.

Not Due to Good Points

It has been frequently pointed out in Allied countries that, if Japan's bureaucratic system was being retained by the Allied authorities, the reason was that it was considered that such a policy would do much to facilitate the settlement of the current situation. It is stressed that this system was not being retained because any good points were recognized in it.

Such is the attitude of the Allied Powers toward the present bureaucratic system in Japan. This makes me feel all the more the awkwardness of the struggle for power which has started among certain Japanese officials following the opening of the Liaison Office to handle matters related to the terminating of the war.

The Allied Powers—and, indeed, the whole world—are watching every movement of Japan.

The world will not have faith in a new setup for Japan which aims only to make it appear that Japan is not what it was before the war. I hope that it will be driven home to the Japanese people that the determination of the Allied Powers to enforce the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation in dealing with Japan is such that it will depend upon the Japanese people themselves whether their nation will live or die. It is time that the Japanese people understood world opinion and quickly acted to rid themselves of all self-centered ideas which will not be understood by other peoples. In short, Japan is bound to make a strong resolution to play a positive role in the promotion of world peace.

Y Posters Are Decided

To drive home the fact that the supplemental Yen currency, marked B, to be used by the occupation troops can be exchanged in any amount at banks and post-offices for regular Yen notes at par value as was notified by the Finance Ministry to the prefectural governments and other organs concerned, 50,000 to 60,000 posters clarifying the fact in English and Japanese are to be posted at Government offices, post-offices, police stations, banks, companies, stations, parks, theaters and restaurants throughout Japan.

Fujii Given Electrical Post

Takaji Fujii, former Director-General of the Board of Electricity, was appointed Vice-President of the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company, under date of September 15, in succession to Nobuo Ogiwara, who tendered his resignation, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced.

Reconversion Guidance Set

To extend guidance and assistance in various postwar tasks relating to changes and adjustments of industries, the Industrial Bank of Japan established newly a Reconstruction Control Department on September 15. The new department is headed by Kenji Ito, a director of the same bank.

Over 2,000 Calories Needed for Health; State Must Take Steps to Better Ration

All the Japanese, even those who are not engaged in any particular occupation need 2,000 calories daily as a minimum whereas only 1,400 to 1,500 calories are obtainable from the foodstuffs rationed in Tokyo, according to investigations conducted by the Labor Nutrition School attached to the Labor Research Institute. Not only that, due to shortage of fresh vegetables, lack of vitamins A. B. C. D. is obvious. The supply of carbohydrates is also insufficient.

In order to maintain health, 1,400 to 1,500 calories are insufficient and as a result of lack of calories, the people are apt to become sick while the sick take a long time to recover from their illness. Naturally, they become listless and lose their drive. As a result of investigations, it has become evident that the Japanese, even those who are not engaged in any particular work cannot maintain health with less than 2,000 calories.

As an experiment, a staff member of the Labor Research Institute, took up a job which requires the consumption of 2,200 calories daily and lived on 1,400 to 1,500 calories. A week later he lost two kilograms in weight and began to feel tired. From the above-mentioned experiment it has become apparent that the present ration cannot insure the minimum need for the maintainance of health.

The rationing of foodstuffs must be so improved as to give an individual the minimum amount of 2,000 calories and to those who are engaged in manual labor 2,500 to 3,000 calories.

Then, in order to obtain 2,000 calories and 60 grams of protein daily, how much food should each ordinary person consume. Taking 470 grams of rice as staple food and some cereals as consumed daily, 88.5 per cent of the needed calories is obtainable and adding some potatoes as substitutes, another 11.5 per cent can be assured. As subsidiary food, each person must take 50 grams of beans, 400 grams of vegetables, 40 grams of fresh fish, seven grams of salted fish, three grams of meat, 22 grams of soy-bean sauce, 10 grams of sugar, 25 grams of miso, four grams of oil and eight grams of salt. From the aforementioned foodstuffs, 28.6 grams of protein and 394 calories are obtainable. Today, it is almost impossible to get oil, sugar and meat, but fresh vegetables and aquatic products should be supplied more sufficiently to make up for the shortage of meat and other necessaries.

In connection with the above-mentioned problem, the authorities of the Labor Research Institute said, If the present ration is continued, housewives must spend half a day to buy five pounds of canned goods and often spend a whole day in purchasing foodstuffs in the country so that their starving families can be fed. This means that they will not have much time to spend on cooking or to apply their creative ideas in managing their houses. Discarding the mistaken idea that 1,400 calories are sufficient or that unpolished rice is sufficient for sustaining health, adequate plans based on scientific knowledge for securing foodstuffs must be formulated in order to realize the reconstruction of a new Japan. To maintain health, 2,000 calories are absolutely necessary.

U.S. EDITORIAL COMMENTS

(New York Times, September 10)

Another international conference dedicated to the task of converting victory into peace will begin in London tomorrow, when the Council of Foreign Ministers representing the "Big Five" nations assembles for its opening session.

The Council of Foreign Ministers has been charged with the duty and the responsibility of creating the peace for which the United Nations fought and bled. The general conditions of the peace have already been determined for it by the numerous previous conferences through Teheran, Moscow and Yalta, to the victory conference of Potsdam. But the practical details which must give meaning to the general terms are still to be fixed, and these details are no less important than the general terms themselves.

Under these circumstances it behooves the Council to keep ever, before its eyes the high principles for which the United Nations fought the war. This is all the more necessary because, under the exigencies of the war itself, these compromised by each successive conference, and since the United States is the most impartial party in the Council, the leadership in the fight for these principles will inevitably fall to the United States, which, in defending them, also defends its own highest interest.

In this struggle the two former State secretaries Hull and Stettinius have already set the pattern for American policy. Mr. Hull in V-J statement again called for both a restoration and a raising of the standards of political, moral, social and economic conduct of nations and individuals.

It must be assumed that Mr. Byrnes, as he indicated in his statement regarding Japan, proposes to pursue a like policy, in which he will have the great advantage of a freer hand and greater power at his disposal than his predecessors could count on during the war itself.

As the aftermath of the last war proved, peace is impossible without power, and power for the maintenance of peace has already been provided in the United Nations organization. But history likewise shows that peace based on power alone is equally illusory, and that the only peace that endures is that which is based on a decent respect for the opinion and conscience of mankind.

The dissolution of the Japanese dream proceeds apace. Whatever hope of the future Japan may still cling to, she lies prostrate today. The vast process of surrender and the abject manner in which it is proceeding all over eastern and southern Asia emphasizes the extent of her collapse.

We in North America cannot hope to understand what all this means in Asia. Here we view it as the unconditional surrender of the world's last aggressor. And so it is. But in Asia it is as though the fixed stars of heaven were moving out of their old constellations.

In Japan we can be very sure that behind the inscrutable eyes of the people they see it as a monstrous cataclysm of nature—something hitherto unthinkable. As for the other races and nations of the Orient, they begin a new life in a new era.

The ferment of the new wine is heavy. There will be much bewilderment and confusion. A Japanese victory would have thrust them all back into the darkness of a thousand years ago. Now the innumerable multitude of Asia, somewhat dazed but determined are passing out of darkness into light.

(Washington Post, September 7)

Comments on the President's message to Congress:

The Truman outline of policies offers a sound and practicable program for the guidance of Congress and the administration in dealing with the countless specific problems that now confront the country.

The revival of the office of counsellor in the State Department is the outstanding item in the concluding list of changes in the Department's top hierarchy. Without a counsellor, the State Department organization became bureaucratized in geographical departmets; indeed, the geographical desks had become decisive.

With a counsellor at his elbow, Secretary Byrnes will be encouraged to maintain the necessary wide survey in the handling of foreign policy. The new counsellor, Benjamin V. Cohen, is a familiar figure on the Washington scene. He is known as one of the prime brain trusters for the New Deal, but his talents and his integrity are known and appreciated outside that esoteric circle. His friendship and likemindedness with the Secretary and the Undersecretary are auguries of teamwork.

The new team starts out well in that they are all free of organizational prepossessions. That will make for progressive reorganization. For instance, the abolition of the foreign service so as to amalgamate career and non-career officials is a reform that we hope will be considered seriously.

As for the conduct of foreign relations, in this atomic age the need is for speeding up relations between the field and the Department, more openness and decisiveness, and the spearheading of an unafraid diplomacy with the principles of international conduct for which the war was fought.

Peace will be endangered in the new world if we leave foreign powers in doubt about what we deliver. We wish Secretary Byrnes and his team strength and wisdom for their crucial assignment.

What is controversial about the Navy report on necessary strategic bases is the suggestion that some bases needed solely as international barriers against aggression be maintained by the United States alone. Having joined in an international effort to keep the peace, we ought not to ignore it in the claiming of naval and military bases. Assuming that bases there are necessary to keep Japan under control, why should not the responsibility be shared with our other allies in making its decision with regard to these bases the United States is in a position to demonstrate its faith in the new peace system. At the same time it can re-emphasize President Truman's repeated assurance that we want no territorial aggrandizement.

New Orleans Times-Picayune, September 8

For the first time in New Zealand's 105 years, first as a British colony—then as a British Dominion, a native born New Zealander has been appointed Governor-General, Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Freyberg is a distinguished soldier of this far-off island commonwealth. Sir Bernard's appointment may well be the first sign of a more liberal rule for the British Empire under Britain's new labor government.

People of British blood will always respect England and preserve their English ways, wherever they may live. But Australians and New Zealanders think of themselves nowadays as an indigeous people with their own problems, their own interests. They want the substance as well as the spirit of independence, so that they can lok after themselves and develop a healthy relationship with their own neighbors in the Pacific.

In 10,000 words the State Department accuses Japan and Japanese individuals of the meanest crimes since mankind laid claim to civilization. American and Allied prisoners by the thousand were beaten, starved, tortured, maimed or murdered, not in the furtherance of any war aim but for the nourishment of the savage instincts of their captors. The long indictment turned out to be a satisfying preliminary to the news that two agencies are engaged in running down the Japanese criminals.

Secretary Byrnes explains that the atrocity report was held up out of anxiety for the safety of American captives. Presumably the calculated silence on activities of the crime agencies is attributable to this concern and to precautions against provoking "incidents" during the early phases of the occupation.

the country wants the axis war perpetrators to pay on the gibbet, it does not wish to have the grim business dragged out by avoidable delays.

A wholesale rounding up of the Japanese Kamikaze as well as all elements of the Japanese military that can be identified with the fanatic faction and the Japanese "gestapo" is advocated.

MANY AMERICAN MOVIES TO BE SHOWN HERE SOON

Japanese Will Learn Customs, Language of U.S. Through Silver Screen

For the first time in four years American movies will shortly be presented to the Japanese public. The films are fast coming in through the Public Relations Office of General MacArthur's headquarters. Even during the titanic war just concluded, the United States has passed from the age of technicolor films to the production of 16 millimeter films, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

In stark contrast, however, the production of Japanese films has been virtually paralyzed by war. No doubt the mass incoming of American films will swamp the Japanese film industry.

The U.S. films will fill a gap in the amusement life of the Japanese. The nature of the Americans, their customs, their habits and language will all become familiar to the Japanese through the silver screen but here a warning may not be inopportune. It would be well to show discrimination and reflection in choosing the kind of pictures and to see them through intelligent, critical eyes.

The Public Relations Office of General MacArthur's headquarters has made a present of 18 drama films and three cultural pictures with explicit instructions for these to be shown to the public. Of the above, one drama and three culture films are ready with superimposed Japanese dialogues and explanations. Eight more will be ready this month, six in October and three in November.

After December about 45 films will be imported on the prewar business basis. Until the 10 American film companies open their offices here, the takings will be kept in trust by the Public Relations Office.

Films imported before the war and not yet shown to the general public as Arizona, Gulliver's Travels, Angel, Beau Geste, Gunga Din, Gone with the Wind, Pinnochio, Rebecca, Meet John Doe, The Dictator will, after being selected as to suitability for presentment, be shown with permits received from the Public Relations Office.

However, some problems confront the theater owners such as the depletion by half of theaters through raids and compulsory demolition and loss of film projectors and vacuum tubes through fire, not possible of immediate remanufacture. Another problem that faces them is the fact that most American films and newsreels even are in technicolor now but in Japan through lack of apparatuses such films cannot be shown. However, the theater circles concerned are trying to overcome these obstacles of material and technique by asking for cooperation from the American side.

Demobilized Soldiers Solve Own Problems In Sudden Readjustment to Civilian Life

How are the demobilized soldiers readjusting their lives to a peacetime footing? It has been a sudden change from being soldiers one day to ordinary civilians the next but a glance at a few random cases will show that the change has been made smoothly and that they are working in harmony with the rest of Japan for the building of a new Japan, the Yomiuri-Hochi declared.

One soldier was shocked at the very pressing food problem which was far greater than what he had expected when he returned to his native fishing village of Konahama in Fukushima Prefecture. Even though the fishing season had opened, boats did not go out for a long time and from what he heard from his young wife, there were frequent petty thefts of vegetables from other people's gardens.

But this soldier returned with gusto to his former life of fisherman the very next day after his return. In a single day he made a haul of 20 kan of fish. He has made the change quickly and full-heartedly and is keen on doing his bit for increased food.

In another part of this prefecture, all the tree-cutting and charcoal-making were done by women and children in the absence of men, but with a sudden increase in hands, and capable, strong hands at that, the 200 charcoal-makers available now can easily fulfill their allocated share of 6,000,000 kan of charcoal.

Two other demobilized soldiers, formerly engaged in small business have learned charcoal-making and now are as proficient as professional charcoal makers. Inspired by these two the Commerce, Trade and Economics Organization together with the Prefectural Forestry Association has opened a training course at Tsushima Village to teach the people how to make charcoal.

At the Warabi-machi Nippon Rolling Stock Manufacturing Factory in Saitama Prefecture 50 demobilized soldiers are employed at present. Trains that have been damaged badly by the raids are rolled into the workyard. Where the soldier workers work on them to turn them into new, operable cars for better transportation.

RESTORATION OF INDUSTRIES

Urgent Measures Studied For Reconversion

By KEIZO SEKI
President of the Textile Control Association

Immediate attention should be directed to the adoption of postwar industrial measures not only for the needs of national economy but for improving the people's livelihood by assuring them food, clothing and employment.

Business circles in Osaka are already studying the urgent postwar measures for the reconversion of industry. In carrying out this great task, priority will be given to those industries having direct connections with the livelihood of the people. It is expected that tacit permission will be given regarding the commencement of production to those industries which can easily resume operations. Such industries for which raw materials are available will be permitted to operate without first securing government permission. Earnest desire has been shown by the enterprisers of the textile industry for the restoration of their production and elaborate preparations are now under way already. Such an earnest desire on the part of industrialists promises a speedy industrial recovery of the nation.

Much expectation is being entertained in various quarters for a speedy restoration of the textile industry on a national basis. I am convinced that the nations of the world are also anticipating the quick restoration of the Japanese textile industry in view of the past record shown by it, as well as its high technical efficiency and the suitability of the Japanese climate to this particular industry.

The textile industry throughout the world has been hit hard by the war, and even such countries as America and Britain will find it difficult to restore their production; while others like Italy, the Netherlands and Germany will have to make an entirely new start in their textile production. Since all these former belligerent nations, including Japan, which have been suppliers of textile goods, had to reduce their productive facilities greatly to such an extent that supplies to consuming nations have actually been cut off, future demands for textile goods will be limitless throughout the world.

This means that the endeavors to restore the productive capacity of the textile industry will be insufficient to meet the actual demands and there will therefore be no competition for some time among the producing nations. I am firmly convinced, therefore, that Japan's right to restore her textile industry on a full basis will be eventually recognized.

As to raw cotton, essential for the textile industry, I believe that there are big stocks in such countries as America, Brazil, India and Egypt just as was the case at the close of the First World War. Similarly there must be big stocks of wool in Australia. Japan may be allowed to import these materials for the manufacture of textile goods to be supplied to the nations suffering from a clothing shortage. Such a process seems to be highly rational. Brazil is the only country whose textile industry was expanded during the war but still she has a raw cotton surplus.

As to the productive capacity of our textile industry, the equipment of the cotton, rayon and woolen factories has reduced to 30 or 40 per cent following the outbreak of the war and besides, some of these factories have been damaged in air raids.

However, the restoration of these plants is comparatively easy of accomplishment. Some of the equipment which was moved to the southern regions is now standing idle, those which had been given to the Government during the war can be recovered by their owners, and the raid damaged equipment can be repaired.

As to the problem of control over the textile industry, it will be continued in view of the prevailing difficulty of securing raw materials as well as materials for rehabilitation, and for some time the output for the people's consumption will be limited. Control is necessary at this juncture if the textile industry is to be run in an orderly and efficient manner, but it should not be as rigorous as that exercised during the war.

SWORDS BEING DELIVERED

Allied Forces Giving Preservation Permits in Many Cases

With the demilitarization of the Japanese Army and Navy, all military swords of officers and non-commissioned officers must be handed over to the Allied Forces. But as some of them are of high value as old works of art, the Allied Forces have shown good understanding in the case of "Nippon Swords" by issuing preservation permits for them.

As soon as the handing over of the regulation swords issued to officers and non-commissioned officers are completed, undoubtedly swords kept in general homes will have to be delivered to the Allied Forces as "weapons." But it is likely the owners will be given perservation permits.

Hereafter, when delivering a private Japanese sword the name of the owner, name of the sword, the year of make, the number of signs and, if possible, something to show that it has been handed down from generation to generation should be attached to it. Concerning the date of delivery, place and procedure, the authorities concerned will give instructions later on.

U.S. Cameras Snap Omikoshi

Late Saturday afternoon a group of people bearing a much-decorated "omikoshi" (portable shrine) of the celebrated Shinmei Shrine in Shiba, Tokyo, crossed the Hibiya Intersection. Passersby stopped to witness the colorful spectacle of a passing Yedo custom as the bearers, shouting and keeping time, carried the shrine down the street in their annual autumn festival.

A group of American soldiers in a jeep, also happened by. It proved to be a curious and interesting sight to them too and they immediately recorded it with their cameras as one momento of this land.

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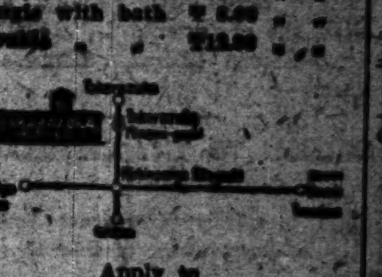

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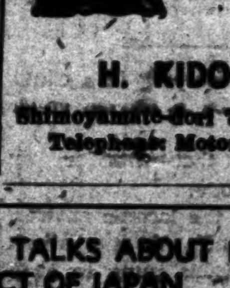

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1945

The New Foreign Minister

The assumption of the post of Foreign Minister by Shigeru Yoshida is fraught with significance. To be sure, the immediate occasion for the resignation of his predecessor, Mamoru Shigemitsu, was the question of the reorganization of the Central Liaison Office. Mr. Shigemitsu, representing the Foreign Office point of view, held that the Central Liaison Office should remain under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office to serve only as the channel of contact between the Allied forces of occupation and the Japanese Government. On the other hand, a portion of the Cabinet held that the Central Liaison Office should be brought under the direct jurisdiction of the Cabinet to undertake a broader function of representing the more diversified aspects of the Government in various activities necessitating cooperation with the Allied authorities in connection with the termination of the war. The deadlock over these two points of view resulted in Mr. Shigemitsu's retirement.

However, the succession of Mr. Yoshida to the post of Foreign Minister is bound to have a significance which far transcends the purely technical matter of the reorganization of the Central Liaison Office. It is a reflection of a new force which is sweeping through the official circles; it is a sign of the new dispensation.

For Mr. Yoshida during the last few months had become an outstandingly symbol of heroic martyrdom in the cause of peace. Staunchly holding to his opposition to the war, he defied the intimidation of the military; and despite arrest and grilling by the gendarmerie, he firmly refused to retract his views. That such a man has come to hold the post of Foreign Minister is a most meaningful indication that the forces of peace and enlightenment are coming into their own in the highest counsels of the nation.

This is not to say that Mr. Yoshida represents an entirely different point of view from that of Mr. Shigemitsu. Actually, in their personal convictions and inclinations, there is probably little difference between the two men. Mr. Shigemitsu is as upright a liberal and lover of peace as can be found. He exerted his influence from within the Government to steer the nation as much as he could toward the goal which Mr. Yoshida upheld. But, as Mr. Shigemitsu himself declared in his parting statement, it is proper that those who had anything to do with the past should retire and that a new start be made with an entirely clean slate. While the utmost credit should be given to the really admirable services rendered by Mr. Shigemitsu under the most difficult circumstances which he had to confront, it is possible to understand the reasons for his desire to retire at this time.

Mr. Yoshida, however, comes with a clean slate as far as his wartime record is concerned. A thoroughly competent and experienced diplomat with a distinguished career as a former Ambassador and a former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, he possesses the outstanding qualification of having been throughout the war an irrepressible champion of peace. The nation welcomes the coming of such a man to the post of Foreign Minister as a hopeful augury of a new era of peace.

Needed—A Political Philosophy

According to foreign critics the Japanese does not possess a philosophy of his own. So said Education Minister Maeda in his speech on September 9 exhorting the students of Japan to loftier cultural heights. Because of this shortcoming the Japanese is prone to gullibility in accepting anything that looks good at the moment. Thus the hasty scrapping of feudalism for a constitutional monarchy involving the principles of liberalism which took the country by storm during the Meiji Era. Again, the swerve to totalitarianism, which held high promise and appeared bright in the hands of its European protagonists, as the military took control about and since the Manchurian Incident. Today, again, the speedy return to liberal ways and to the principles of democracy.

As compared to the Occidental in his accomplishments along the lines of political endeavor, the Japanese is shallow in his political experience. The structure that has just crumbled has given him an excellent chance for yet another observation in that experience. But it must be the greater truth to say that if his faith in systems has been given a rude shock, his faith in men should have been given an even greater shock. And yet, strangely enough, he is still the implicit and incorrigible follower of his leaders, in spite of the fact that his political initiative is now being given a great impetus. It may not be a political philosophy, but to the Japanese the Emperor sits supreme at all times. There is no evaluating the confidence and security this fact implies. The Japanese has been spared much labor in deducing for himself a stable and permanent machinery to operate under His Majesty.

The turbulent history of the past decade has been worth centuries of experiments to the Japanese. He has now practically run the gamut of political experiences, and what he has not experienced he is at liberty to discover from the experiences of the rest of the world. Whether it be aped, altered, adjusted or created anew in entirety, it is high time for the Japanese to establish a political philosophy of his own. The present is the moment, and the situation today the opportunity in which to construct, that permanent structure. Beyond any question of doubt, it is being done—along liberal, democratic lines.

BRITISH TO TRY CRIMINALS

Lueneburg Court to Prosecute Joseph Kramer, 'Beast of Belsen'

Domei

LONDON, September 17.—First of the great war criminals' trial to be held in Germany will open tomorrow morning when Joseph Kramer, the "beast of Belsen," and a number of his former associates step into the dock in the specially prepared court room at Lueneburg in the British occupied zone.

At the same time, William Joyce called Lord Haw Haw who was Germany's star English speaking radio commentator during the war, will be facing the first day of his trial at the Central Criminal Court in London.

A total of 25 other men and 20 women, who were guards at the famous Belsen death camp will be tried with Kramer. The prosecution intends to call 50 witnesses, and affidavits will be produced from more than 300 others. Vital evidence will be shown by films taken last spring when Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's British forces first arrived at the Belsen camp.

BRITISH WAR DEBTS HUGE

Amount Disclosed as 4-Billion Pounds by Economist Keynes In Washington

British war debts amount to £4,000,000,000 $16,000,000,000 to the Dominions and the nations in the Dominions and the nations in the sterling area, it was disclosed by John Maynard Keynes, noted British economist, in a statement made to American Government representatives on Sunday, according to a Washington report on Monday.

Meanwhile, a London dispatch the same day said that a leading manufacturer in Britain whose name was not divulged declared that the recovery of British trade is endangered because the key men are still held in the armed forces. However, another report stated that Hugh Dalton, Exchequer of the Chancellor, asserted that Britain's cred is sound and healthy.

Hypothec Bank Post Filled

Yutaka Tanaka, former Finance Vice-Minister, was appointed Vice-President of the Japan Hypothec Bank under date of September 15 by the Finance Ministry in succession to Shinkichi Ohashi who tendered his resignation.

JAPANESE PAINTING

'Yamatoe' Contains Characteristics of All East Asia

For more than 50 years, Japanese and Western-style paintings have paralleled each other. Both possess spheres of their own and have never invaded each other's boundaries. It is a strange phenomenon and we are immediately tempted to ask the reason for this unusual fact.

It is unfortunate that we cannot give a sympathetic answer to the question. We must attribute this phenomenon to the laziness of both Japanese and Western-style painters. The followers of Western painting did nothing but imitate the West and never gave a thought to Japanese painting. The Japanese painters had but a shallow knowledge of Western painting and it never occurred to them to be influenced by Western painting.

This attitude can be applied to culture in general. In literature, for instance, those intoxicated by Western literature display no interest, whatsoever, in ancient Japanese literature. They hold Japanese literature in contempt, believing that it does not possess any philosophy and that it is of low cultural level. It seems that since the latter part of the Meiji era the followers of Western-style painting also had this psychology.

Because painting, unlike literature, depends a great deal on technique. Western-style painters had no time to look at Japanese painting because they were so occupied with their new technique. Even had they looked, Japanese and Western paintings are so widely different in appearance that there would not have been any way of coming together. On the other hand, Japanese painting has such a long and strong traditional background and is so thoroughly understood by the majority of the Japanese people that it has never felt the need to fear its adversary. Japanese painters have never felt that their livelihood was in danger.

The Chinese Tang and Sung paintings were introduced into Japan and earnestly studied, digested, and Japanized so that they lost all Chinese characteristics, and the Yamatoe (Japanese paintings) tradition has remained for hundreds of years. Such a phenomenon cannot be witnessed in other countries. To be sure, Yamatoe was neglected in some periods of Japanese history, but the fact that it has preserved its characteristics uninterrupted is due to the reason that the traits were preserved pure.

The Chinese and Yamatoe paintings developed parallel with each other for many centuries but in the Tokugawa period they came together. The Chinese painters entered every nook and corner of Yamatoe while the Yamatoe tore into the Chinese and developed a new Yamatoe. Thus, the parallelism of Chinese and Yamatoe paintings disappeared. There would not have been any progress if they had remained parallel. By the end of the Tokugawa period, the painting world was looking for new stimulation. Ukiyoe painters and Okyo Maruyama had already taken elements from Western painting at this time, but their works were merely a childish imitation.

Western Painting

The coming of Western painting to Japan in the Meiji era was only natural. Yamatoe, by this time, was so definitely a part of Japanese painting that it could no longer be compared to the Yamatoe of the earliest period. The new Japanese painting contains the characteristics of all East Asia and can be said to house the world. And this is the Japanese painting with which Western painting was confronted at the time of its arrival in the Meiji era.

We know that Western painting developed from Greek art but cannot learn its subsequent history because all the sources have disappeared. Western painting developed throughout Europe and each European country possesses characteristics of its own. Even an amateur can distinguish the difference between the paintings of Germany, France, Italy, and England, but they have all intermingled so that it is difficult to write a history of painting of one single European country. Western painting has a strong diffusing power and in this sense is a worthy opponent of Japanese painting.

We must study the essences of both Japanese and Western painting. They do not fully understand each other. For instance, if one should imitate Cezanne with Japanese materials, what kind of artistic profit is there? On the other hand, if one should imitate sumie with the oil and brush, what technical value is there from the artistic standpoint? Cezanne has artistic value only when seen from a historical background. To paint Cezanne away from his background and with unsuitable materials is fatal. The same applies to painting sumie in Western style.

Japanese Painting-To-Be

Students of fine art, in discussing the essence of Japanese painting, try to explain it in terms of technique. Or they point out lines and the various kinds of lines in detail. Or discuss the brush and the methods of carrying the brush. Or speak of the fact that Japanese painting, like western painting, does not make use of shade and how it produces shades by lines. Or remark on the unpainted portions of the canvas and of the part played by those spaces. Or of the lack of use of perspective in Japanese painting.

Of course these observations are important, but these are studies for the sake of study. Whether they have any practical value for the painters is another question. The student of fine art is trying to explain the essence of the old and rigid Japanese painting, but painters want to visualize of the future. They want to study the Japanese painting-to-be and claim that one need not always obey the Japanese painting of the past. This is an important argument in the world of Japanese painting, for we cannot attain its true essence without this.

Difficult Problem

Because our study deals with the future, we are confronted with a difficult problem, for we do not know whether Japanese and Western-style painting can be differentiated in the future. Although Western-style painters in Japan are using Western methods, they are already producing Japanese paintings and not Western paintings. They certainly do not consider themselves merely a branch of the Western painting circle in Paris, for instance. This fact may still be not so clear in the minds of some, but it is apparent that today the Japanese are well aware of nationalism.

Right now here is a difference between Western-style and Japanese painting but this difference is merely that of form and method, and the time will soon come when there will be only Japanese painting. With this in mind, we will proceed to a discussion of the essence of Japanese painting.

As we have already noted, the studies expressed by the above students of fine art are discussions of Japanese technique. The instance of painting sumie with the oil and brush is an interesting example. In Western painting one tries to produce realism by the use of the shining quality of the oils, but to try to produce this shine with the darkness and lightness of black ink (sumi) is meaningless. This does not mean, however, that we cannot have technical intermingling.

Technical characteristics depend upon the materials used. We must consider carefully the effect of materials. Let us consider, for instance, the use of the bird's-eye-view perspective. The use of this perspective developed in Japanese painting with the picture-scroll in which one had to portray the interiors of houses. It was used even in distant landscapes painted on the kakejuku (hanging scroll). Now however, it is untechnical and unharmonious to paint perspective with oils in old Japanese fashion, when Western painting is displaying so many advanced forms of perspective.

Symbolism

We must look beyond the present state of the parallel existence of Western-style and Japanese painting and look forward to the emergence of an absolutely Japanese painting. It is not a technical problem but one of spiritual content. The Japanese world concept, its view of livelihood—these general nationalisms must be contained in the content.

The Japanese painter does not reproduce the landscape as it is (realistically) but tries to express the feeling experienced by the painter by a certain landscape or scene. It is not the reproduction of a thing but the feeling that that object aroused. It is symbolism but not the symbolism of the West. This inwardness of Japanese painting can be expressed by a detailed reproduction or merely by simple suggestion. The object is the same.

In conclusion, we should add one more important fact. It is the industrial nature of Japanese painting. Needless to say, art was used for practical purposes in every country. The use of mural paintings, for instance, is well known. It had a long history in the West, but there early appeared the tendency to paint for the sake of appreciation.

But this tendency was very slight in Japan. In this country the industrial nature of painting was thought most natural. Both paintings and industrial art objects are produced with an activity unknown in other parts of the world. Japanese painters have produced a great abundance of designs. This is not an accident but a result of the industrial nature of this country. Herein, do we see an important element of the essence of Japanese painting.

Three soldiers sleeping in a camp were awakened by a terrific crash nearby.

"What was that—thunder or bombs?" asked one.

"Bombs," was the laconic answer.

"Thank heaven!" said the other. "I thought we were going to have more rain!"

* * *

People are combatting blackouts with brighter inside curtains. Keeping their chintz up!

Fashion note: There'll be little change in men's pockets this year.

MEDICAL RESEARCHES ON MOXIBUSTION

Unique Treatment Has History Of Thirteen Centuries

(By A MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT)

III

Effects of Moxibustion on the Function of the Kidneys, Especially Their Diuretic Action

Ochi has administered moxibustion directly or otherwise to those points in the skin which have been traditionally regarded as having an important bearing on the kidneys, but he has found that it does not affect the diuretic action of the kidneys at all. On the contrary, moxibustion which causes a scar in the skin is accompanied with the discharge of albuminurin, thus making him come to a conclusion that moxibustion is injurious to the patient suffering from kidney trouble. The report, however, of Ochi's experiments on four rabbits shows that two of the four rabbits, experimented upon, have developed a temporary decrease in urination following moxibustion, but their urination has increased afterwards, while the remaining two have developed increased urination within twenty-four hours of moxibustion. Further in view of the fact that histotoxin has properties of stimulating the action of the heart and accelerating urination, the writer believes that moxibustion is not only harmless to kidney troubles, but on the contrary exercises beneficial effects on them.

Effects of Moxibustion on the Fatigue Curve

A subcutaneous injection of Kurae is administered to a frog which is fixed to an apparatus. The apparatus is so arranged that the frog can move one of its legs below the knee-joint freely. The skin over the Achilles tendon is separated from the heel-bone, while the fibulan muscle is separated from the surrounding connective tissue with a view to stopping the bleeding on the one hand and on the other to enable it to contract freely. At the same time, the extremity of the tendon is extracted and a weight is attached to it. When a faradaic current of electricity is communicated to the muscle at definite intervals, the muscle is convulsed continuously. At first for a short time, the convulsions and contractions of the muscle increase their height, but they gradually lose height until the muscle makes almost no convulsion or contraction, thus depicting the so-called fatigue curve. While the muscle is drawing the fatigue curve, however, a small moxa, cauterized in the skin over the fizular muscle, is accompanied with a gradual gain in height by its contractions and convulsions, though after a time the muscle is again exhausted. Moxibustion, administered at that stage repeatedly, is also accompanied with a slight gain in height by the muscle's contractions and convulsions. Similar experiments are made on human bodies with their results recorded by the ergograph. Those experiments show that moxibustion is effective to some extent for restoring the fatigue.

Experts in all medical fields are urged to experiment in moxibustion and to make public their reports on the medical effects of moxibustion. Clinical experiments by the writer have demonstrated that moxibustion administered in treating various diseases is not only harmless, but is often accompanied with wonderful results to the gratitude of the patients. The writer can aver that moxibustion never interfere with modern medical treatment or runs counter to it.

Should moxibustion prove ineffective, there is no fear that it may aggravate the disease under treatment. Therefore, moxibustion is a treatment as old as the hills, but as new as the latest invention which the physicians may try in all cases with advantage except those whose life is in danger.

The list of diseases, on which moxibustion has exercised definitely curative effects in the writer's clinical experiments covers a wide range, including various types of tuberculosis, neuralgia, rheumatism, beriberi, bed-wetting, diabetes, kidney trouble, nervous breakdown, difficulty of menstruation, high blood-pressure, hemorrhage in the eye, ozena, scrofula, inflammation of the bladder, epilepsy and so forth. This wide range of moxibustion's curative effects were predicted by the writer's "Medical Research on Moxibustion," which will shortly go through a revised edition.

Of all the formulas of moxibustion, the most immediately effective one is the so-called sanri (three ri) moxibustion, which is a sure preventive of colds and which instantly relieves the fatigue in the legs. For the preservation of health and also prevention of epidemic diseases the "three ri" moxibustion, administered regularly serves the very useful purpose. The writer suggests that "Moxibustion Day" be observed by factories, regiments, schools and other public organizations from various viewpoints, while physicians and nurses should administer moxibustion to themselves first before administering it to their patients.

Inasmuch as sufferers from diabetes apparently amount to a very large number on a careful medical examination, opportunities for experimenting in moxibustion are by no means scanty. It may be desirable for the sake of human welfare to determine the real value of moxibustion, by starting its experiments with handy cases.

(End)

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, September 18

INEFFICIENCY AND ITS RESULTS

YOMIURI-HOCHI—What is the situation here one month after the day on which we made the vow to start anew with the fulfilment of the Potsdam Declaration to begin with? Aren't there yet many points in which we can see the continuation of the same stagnation and confusion as before? While in the streets the American soldiers rushing around in their light and fast jeeps, are displaying all the speed they want—crowds of our tired citizens can be seen at the metropolitan trolley stops, waiting for the streetcar which never comes on schedule. Whereas in the camps of the U.S. Forces, since the night of establishment of their headquarters, electric lights are beaming and clean drinking water is available, there are not enough electric light for the citizens o' Tokyo, and there are many spots where no running water can be had yet. At this all too striking contrast, rather than being surprised, we are disgusted.

Under these circumstances, we cannot help feeling that we are an extremely inefficient nation. Our inferiority in comparison with the Americans in point of speed—this must indeed be counted as one of the great reasons why Japan was defeated by America.

But speed is not required during the war alone. It is an extremely important factor after the war, too. Especially for the Japanese who are about to tackle the postwar reconstruction under the supervision of the Supreme Command of the Allied Nations, this question of speed and efficiency is a serious problem which involves the possibility of consequences beyond imagination. What the Americans in general, who have advanced into this country, are most surprised about, is the fact that Japanese society—and in particular the administrative organs, are all too inefficient. It is reported that this fact was uncomprehensible to the authorities of the U.S. Forces already during the first talks at Manila. And when eventually they landed on our mainland and took up the talks on various matters, they were astonished at the lack of organization and speed on the part of our authorities.

In other words, our administrative authorities are acting, vis-a-vis the Americans, as they acted toward the Japanese people throughout the war. During the war, our people just had to be content with this inefficiency of administrative organs. However, after the defeat, and in particular in dealing with the Allied Nations, matters will not be settled as simply as all that.

This lethargic attitude of our authorities in all measures after the defeat—we may call it lack of realization of the fact that we are defeated, or we may call it lack of responsibility; at any rate, the degree to which efficiency is lacking is terrific. According to the Potsdam Declaration, we have been ordered to "revive democratic tendencies". But no practical consideration is being given to the democratization of politics. All that is being planned is a minor reform of the election laws. The world had anticipated that the 88th Diet Session would see the dissolution of the Diet. But all that this session did was to listen to an explanation of the unconditional surrender, and deep reflections were missing altogether. Even the general elections were postponed till next year.

Also, the dissolution of the Japan Political Association, which has to share the responsibility for wartime politics, has only now been carried out at last with much delay. Also with regard to the birth of what should become a fresh and new political party of the popular masses, no particular indications of a friendly attitude on the part of the Government are discernible. And while the freedom of speech should be a prerequisite condition for this, it is difficult to discover any particular measures toward this end being provided.

As to the disarmament, which constitutes one of the central issues in carrying out the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, the speed of progress has been all too slow. Now at last the Allied Forces have lost patience and have eventually set October 10 as the final time limit. All that was quickly done was the mutual grabbing for the stores of commodities.

This lack of speed and lack of efficiency which is governing Japan today is by no means a problem which can just be glossed over as a ghost belonging to the past. It is an issue of the present, and one that will greatly determine our future. The announcement by General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters says that, with regard to the newspapers and the radio, if the policies set by the Headquarters are not immediately carried out by the Government, "the Supreme Headquarters will do it." And this is a problem about which there is reason to fear that it will not be confined to the field of press affairs, but that it will spread over to the whole of national policies. We fear that, unless all of us, high and low, now become one in mind and carry out what is to be done quickly, the [illegible]. This is why we are now shouting loudly that we want more speed.

ATTLEE PRAISES WORKERS AT TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Also Outlines Grave Postwar Problems Awaiting Solution

Prime Minister Clement Attlee, first head of the British Government to address the Trade Union Congress, declared at Blackpool on September 12, "I know well how great was the support we got from Trade Unionists at the general election." Continuing he said:

"My first words to you this morning must be of thanks and acknowledgment of the great work that has been done throughout the country by workers in general and by organized labor in particular.

"In a total war it is not enough to have well organized and well led fighting men, soldiers, sailors and airmen, but leadership, organization and discipline equally in the industrial sphere.

"And just as in the armed forces, organization, leadership, numbers and discipline are of no avail unless they are backed by a moral factor, so in the industrial world it is the moral factor that counts.

Stresses Britain's Strength

"The forces of free people in the field have shown that they can overcome the regimental hordes of dictators. So on the industrial plane strength of Britain has been that of free men and women, working as they have never worked before despite the restraints which were necessary to win the war.

"Britain's industrial effort depended on cooperation of state management and workers and in all of them there was found leadership.

"One might almost say therefore that this Trade Union Congress takes its place among the victory parades of the forces of the United Nations.

"But while we celebrate victory in one war, the war against nazism, fascism and Japanese imperialism, we are all entering into another war, or rather a campaign, which we have been waging for many years—a war to banish poverty, want and insecurity and make this country really worthy of its great sons and daughters.

"The very effort by which we have won the first war has created for us immense problems in order to attain victory in the second.

Economy Disorganized

"The intensity of that struggle which involved almost the whole world has meant a corresponding disorganization of our economy. In the first place, there has been appealing material destruction. We are apt to forget how slowly we built up the material efforts of our civilization. It has been a work of generations to make our roads, our houses, our schools, our hospitals, our railways, and our cultivated land.

"For six years we have been drawing heavily on this accumulated social capital so that we might devote everything to essential war needs and enemy attacks have destroyed much additional capital.

"Despite all our great powers of production, it will take time to make good these losses. We are faced with grave shortage in things which human beings need for their daily life.

"We have to face the fact that there is a world shortage of food and that this cannot possibly be made up in the immediate future. There are grave shortages of raw materials. The world's shipping is still at the present time not adequate to meet the calls which are made upon it.

"There is bound to be intense distress on the continent of Europe this winter. The position here at home is not going to be easy. We have throughout the country maintained, but only just maintained, an adequate standard of nutrition for all our people.

"I can hold out no hope of great improvements in the near future. With the best will in the world—and I know that will is forthcoming—we cannot overtake the housing shortage for many months to come.

Time Is Required

"Our stock of household goods and clothing is low. We shall do all we can to increase it but here again time must elapse before we can make good the deficiencies.

"I am not saying this to you by way of apology in advance on behalf of the Government, but to tell the straight facts of the situation that no government in existing circumstances can possibly do all that it wishes or all that you would like.

"We have got through the war by the fact that all our people worked together with a single object. The great task of mobilising the nation for war was not carried through by the Government alone. It was effected by the active cooperation and help of those engaged in industry and especially of trade unions.

"The equally difficult task of reallocating labor, of restarting industries, of switching over from war to peace, cannot be done by the Government but only by the teamwork of all concerned. We are endeavoring to carry out the principles and policies of the Labor Party which we have held faithfully for so many years. We are striving to build up a society of free nations, freely cooperating together in the interests of all. We have to recognise, however, that war always leaves behind it a legacy of hatred and no war has been more violently disruptive of human relations than that which has just ended.

"Settlement of the affairs of Europe is no easy task and it is difficult for us in these islands to realise the intensity of the feelings of people who have been long under the yoke of oppression. Some of these affairs were straightened out at Potsdam, others are being dealt with at the conference of Foreign Ministers, yet others must await the peace conference and the development of the United Nations Organization.

"We shall all need much patience in dealing with these problems and they can only be solved by goodwill. We are seeking with our great Allies—and especially the United States and the Soviet Union—to help in their solution.

Understanding Is Required

"Good understanding between these great Powers is the keystone of world security. When we look back at the fearful ravages of war and forward to the most horrible possibilities that future war may bring forth, we must keep a sense of proportion and realise how small are some matters on which nations quarrel and states go to war compared with the magnitude of the losses which it entails.

"But it is not only in Europe that there are grave problems. In the Middle East there is a great possibility of disturbance. The Far East has been reconstituted after the Japanese aggression—and we rejoice to see these colonial territories and their gallant peoples.

"Great problems such as that of self-government for the Indian people remain to be settled. To all these matters the labor government is giving the greatest attention.

"Solution of these difficulties cannot be effected by short cuts or hasty actions. [illegible] problems can only be solved by understanding among the people. Real peace in the world cannot be established by the force of great Powers, however overwhelming. There must be a change of heart if peace is to be something better than an uneasy interval between wars.

"But beside these political problems there is economic dislocation. [illegible] We know well how much our prosperity depends upon the prosperity of others and we seek by every possible means to raise the standard of life in all countries.

"I need not stress to you the difficulties of our own situation. Through a great system of lend-lease from the United States, of mutual aid from Canada, of reciprocal aid on our part, the resources of all were pooled in the common effort of war in order that we might bring to bear overwhelming pressure on the common enemy.

"Now that the war is at an end, lend-lease and mutual aid end also, and we have to face a new situation. The effect of the supplies which flowed from North America was that we were able to mobilise our manpower to an extent unsurpassed elsewhere, in the war activities bearing most directly against the enemy.

"At Washington, one of our first tasks will be to ensure that the essential supplies already ordered under the lend-lease will continue to come forward. After that there is the major question of more long-term arrangements until we can again get on our feet.

"I cannot give you detailed particulars of these complex issues but you will, I know, appreciate their importance.

"It is in the light of these world conditions that we have to view our own domestic problems. We shall require the use of all our inventiveness, of all our powers of organisation, and work hard to conserve and then increase our standard of life.

"There is today in this country among people of all classes the realisation that this can only be done by the effort of all and by planned direction on the part of the Government. There will have to be much improvisation and adaptation and I am sure that in this work the trade unions will bear their full part."

"Do you miss your cook since she left?"

"I should think we do and we miss other things. We miss some of our table linens and my wife misses some of her dresses and I miss some of my money."

[illegible]